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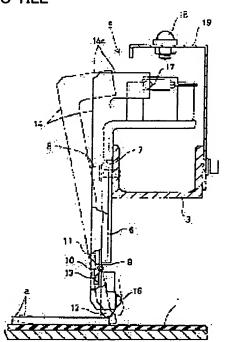
YOSHIDA KAZUHIRO

(54) AUTOMATIC INSPECTING APPARATUS FOR CERAMIC TILE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To detect a small warp, etc., by arranging a plurality of contact elements having leading ends of a predetermined height from the upper face of a conveyor so as to traverse a conveyor transferring a plurality of aligned ceramic tiles, and setting a detecting element which works when the contact elements are brought in touch with and pushed against the ceramic tiles.

SOLUTION: A horizontal rod 3 is moved up and down by turning a handle, thereby moving all inspection units 5 up and down. A bolt 8 is loosened to move a mounting body 6 up and down, so that the inspection units 5 are individually moved up and down. A distance between a leading end of each contact element 12 and an upper face of a belt conveyor 1 is adjusted to be slightly larger than a thickness of a normal ceramic tile (a). The normal ceramic tile (a) passes without touching the contact element 12 as indicated by a solid line. On the other hand, when the warping ceramic tile (a) is transferred,



the contact element 12 is pressed and oscillated, and a lever 14 is also oscillated together. A shielding part 14a is separated from a proximity sensor 17, whereby a detection signal is outputted. The belt conveyor 1 is stopped and at the same time a lamp 18 is turned on.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The automatic test equipment of a ceramic tile which prepared the detection child who operates by contacting and pushing this contact on a ceramic tile while a head installs much contact of predetermined height from the top face of this conveyor so that this conveyor may be crossed [above the conveyor which aligns and conveys many ceramic tiles].

[Claim 2] The automatic test equipment of the ceramic tile according to claim 1 characterized by making said detection child operate with the splash of the part which the lever which makes said contact or this contact, and one was supported by splash freedom under the body of test equipment, and was extended from the supporting point of this lever.

[Claim 3] The automatic test equipment of the ceramic tile according to claim 1 or 2 with which a lower part is the amount of Oshige from the upper part, and is characterized by forming the stopper which prevents that said contact rocks behind [transit direction] said conveyor from said supporting point of the lever which makes said contact or this contact, and one.

[Claim 4] The automatic test equipment of the ceramic tile according to claim 1, 2, or 3 which the lamp in which it is shown which detection child said conveyor stopped by said detection child's actuation, and operated turns on.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This design is related with the equipment which detects automatically adhesion of the foreign matter to the curvature and front face of a ceramic tile. [finishing / baking] [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Since defectives, such as a chip, a crack, deformation, discoloration, and adhesion of a foreign matter, may be mixed in the ceramic tile [finishing / baking], the inspection process which inspects the ceramic tile which aligns on the conveyor before packing and is conveyed by viewing of an operator is prepared.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, in inspection by viewing, it was easy to overlook adhesion of small curvature and a foreign matter, and it had the technical problem that a defective may be mixed and shipped into a product.
[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem and its Function and Effect] So that invention of claim 1 may cross the conveyor as such The means for solving a technical problem [above the conveyor which aligns and conveys many ceramic tiles] Since the detection child who operates by contacting and pushing the contact on a ceramic tile was prepared while the head installed much contact of predetermined height from the top face of the conveyor Adhesion of the small curvature and foreign matter which tend to be overlooked visually is detectable. The lever on which invention of claim 2 makes contact, or its contact and one is supported by splash freedom under the body of test equipment. If contact is pushed a little when contact contacts the ceramic tile to which curvature and a foreign matter adhered since the detection child was made to operate with the splash of the part extended from the supporting point of the lever The part extended from the supporting point of a lever can rock greatly, and a detection child can be operated certainly. A lower part is the amount of Oshige from the upper part in the supporting point of a lever when invention of claim 3 makes contact, or its contact and one. And since the stopper which prevents that contact rocks behind [transit direction] said conveyor was formed It being maintained at the position by which contact was stabilized and producing malfunction is prevented, and said conveyor stops invention of claim 4 by a detection child's actuation. And since the lamp in which it is shown which detection child operated lights up, it is substitutable with the normal ceramic tile which found out the abnormal ceramic tile promptly and prepared it beforehand.

[0005]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of 1 operation of this invention is explained based on an accompanying drawing.

[0006] In <u>drawing 1</u>, 1 is a band conveyor which conveys the ceramic tile a of a large number which aligned in the direction of an arrow head, the ceramic tile a with which Operator b flows is supervised, and the test equipment 2 concerning this invention is formed in the upstream. [0007] This test equipment 2 attaches many inspection units 5 in the same pitch as the ceramic tile a carried in to the bar 3 which moves up and down by the revolution of a handle 4, as shown in drawing 2.

[0008] As each inspection unit 5 is shown in drawing 3 and 4, it is fixed to a bar 3 (body of test

equipment of this invention) with the bolt 8 which the mounting object 6 of an inverted-L character form let pass to the long hole 7. The upper part of a hinge 9 and the upper part of the stopper 10 of T typeface fasten a twist, are used as a screw 11, and are fixed to the soffit of this tie-down plate 6. In the lower part of a hinge 9, it is thick, and it is fixed on the screw 13, this contact 12 is maintained at a usual state by the vertical position in the lower part of a stopper 10 with the lower part of a hinge 9 with that self-weight, and contact 12 with large weight may have comes to rock only to the counterclockwise rotation of drawing 4.

[0009] It is attached in the side face of contact 12 when the lever 14 of the inverted-L character form which consists of sheet metal fixes to the background of contact 12 the flection 15 formed in the soffit on a screw 16. In a usual state If contact 12 rocks as a continuous line shows to <u>drawing 4</u>, the proximity sensor 17 which is the detection child by whom covered section 14a curved by the upper part of contact 12 was attached in the upper part of the mounting object 6 is approached and the chain line shows to this drawing, it will separate from a proximity sensor 17.

[0010] The gestalt of this operation becomes the above-mentioned configuration, and all the inspection units 5 are moved up and down by moving a bar 3 up and down by the revolution of a handle 4. By moving the inspection unit 5 up and down according to an individual by loosening a bolt 8 and moving the mounting object 6 up and down When spacing of the head of each contact 12 and the top face of a band conveyor 1 is adjusted so that it may become somewhat larger than the thickness of the normal ceramic tile a, the normal ceramic tile a To passing without contacting contact 12, as a continuous line shows to drawing 4, as the chain line shows to this drawing If the ceramic tile a with curvature is conveyed, contact 12 will be pushed and it will rock. Rock in [a lever 14] one, covered section 14a separates from a proximity sensor 17, and a detection signal is emitted from a proximity sensor 17. Since the lamp 18 in which the proximity sensor 17 was attached by the wrap covering 19 lights up at the same time a band conveyor 1 stops, the ceramic tile a is removed, and it substitutes for the normal thing currently prepared beforehand, and operation of a band conveyor 1 is resumed.

[0011] This invention can detect the abnormalities of the thickness direction of the ceramic tiles a, such as adhesion on the front face of a foreign matter, in addition to the above-mentioned curvature. [0012] Moreover, an optical sensor, a contact type sensor, etc. may be used for a detection child in addition to proximity-sensor 17.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the top view showing the outline of the gestalt of 1 operation of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the front view of the important section.

[Drawing 3] It is the amplification front view.

[Drawing 4] It is the side elevation.

[Description of Notations]

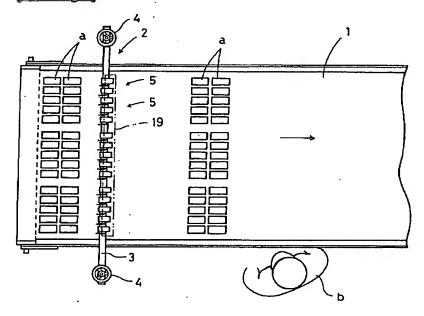
- 1: Band conveyor
- 3: Bar (body of test equipment)
- 9: Hinge
- 10: Stopper
- 12: Contact
- 14: Lever
- 17: Proximity sensor (detection child)
- 18: Lamp

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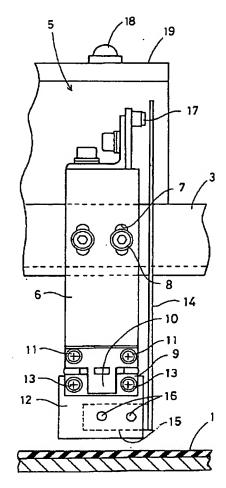
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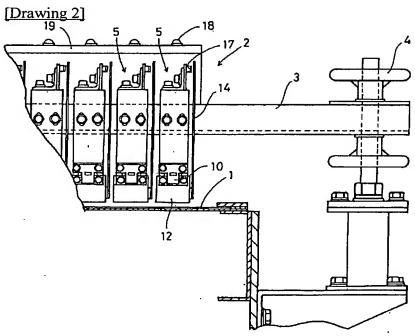
DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]

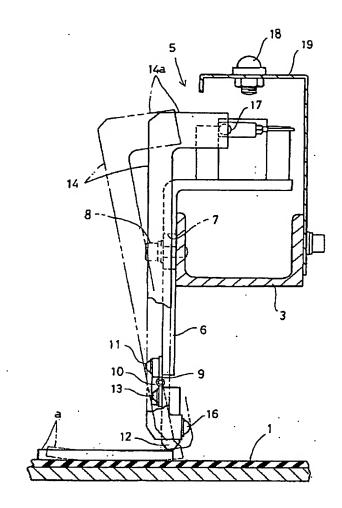


[Drawing 3]





[Drawing 4]



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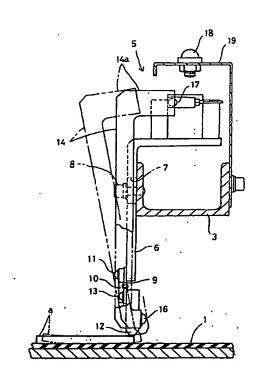
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G01N 19/08	8	G 0 1 N 19/08 C
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(54) 【発明の名称】 陶磁製タイルの自動検査装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 従来の目視による検査では小さな反りや異物 の付着は見落とし易く、不良品が製品中に混入して出荷 される場合があるという課題があった。

【解決手段】 陶磁製タイルaを多数個整列して搬送す るコンベア1の上方においてそのコンベア1を横切るよ うに、先端がそのコンベア1の上面から所定高さの接触 子12を多数個並設するとともにその接触子が陶磁製タ イルに接触して押されることにより作動する検知子17 を設けた。



【特許請求の範囲】

陶磁製タイルを多数個整列して搬送する 【請求項1】 コンベアの上方において該コンベアを横切るように、先 端が該コンベアの上面から所定高さの接触子を多数個並 設するとともに該接触子が陶磁製タイルに接触して押さ れることにより作動する検知子を設けた陶磁製タイルの 自動検査装置。

【請求項2】 前記接触子または該接触子と一体をなす レバーが検査装置本体の下方に揺動自由に支持され、該 レバーの支持点から延長した部分の揺動により前記検知 10 子が作動するようにしたことを特徴とする請求項1記載 の陶磁製タイルの自動検査装置。

【請求項3】 前記接触子または該接触子と一体をなす レバーの前記支持点より下方が上方より大重量であり、 かつ、前記接触子が前記コンベアの走行方向後方に揺動 するのを阻止するストッパを設けたことを特徴とする請 求項1または2記載の陶磁製タイルの自動検査装置。

【請求項4】 前記検知子の作動により前記コンベアが 停止し、かつ、どの検知子が作動したかを示すランプが 点灯するようになっている請求項1、2または3記載の 20 陶磁製タイルの自動検査装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本考案は、焼成済みの陶磁製 タイルの反りや表面への異物の付着を自動的に検知する 装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】焼成済みの陶磁製タイルには欠け、ひび 割れ、変形、変色や異物の付着などの不良品が混入して いることがあるため、箱詰め前のコンベア上に整列して 30 搬送される陶磁製タイルを作業者の目視により検査する 検査工程が設けられている。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、目視に よる検査では小さな反りや異物の付着は見落とし易く、 不良品が製品中に混入して出荷される場合があるという 課題があった。

[0004]

【課題を解決するための手段、作用及び効果】とのよう 陶磁製タイルを多数個整列して搬送するコンベアの上方 においてそのコンベアを横切るように、先端がそのコン ベアの上面から所定高さの接触子を多数個並設するとと もにその接触子が陶磁製タイルに接触して押されること により作動する検知子を設けたから、目視では見落とさ れがちな小さな反りや異物の付着を検知することがで き、請求項2の発明は接触子またはその接触子と一体を なすレバーが検査装置本体の下方に揺動自由に支持さ れ、そのレバーの支持点から延長した部分の揺動により

の付着した陶磁製タイルに接触することにより接触子が 少し押されると、レバーの支持点から延長した部分が大 きく揺動して検知子を確実に作動させることができ、請 求項3の発明は接触子またはその接触子と一体をなすレ バーの支持点より下方が上方より大重量であり、かつ、 接触子が前記コンベアの走行方向後方に揺動するのを阻 止するストッパを設けたから、接触子が安定した姿勢に 保たれて誤動作を生じるのが防止され、請求項4の発明 は検知子の作動により前記コンベアが停止し、かつ、ど の検知子が作動したかを示すランプが点灯するようにな っているから、異常のある陶磁製タイルを直ちに見つけ だしてあらかじめ用意しておいた正常な陶磁製タイルと

[0005]

差し替えることができる。

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の一実施の形態を添 付図面に基づいて説明する。

【0006】図1において、1は整列された多数の陶磁 製タイル a を矢印方向に搬送するベルトコンベアであっ て、作業者りが流れてくる陶磁製タイルaを監視してお り、その上流側には本発明に係る検査装置2が設けられ

【0007】との検査装置2は、図2に示すように、ハ ンドル4の回転により上下動する横棒3に、搬入されて 来る陶磁製タイルaと同一ピッチで多数の検査ユニット 5を取り付けたものである。

【0008】各検査ユニット5は、図3、4に示すよう に、逆L字形の取付体6が長孔7に通したボルト8によ り横棒3 (本発明の検査装置本体) に固定され、この取 付板6の下端に蝶番9の上部とT字形のストッパ10の 上部がビス11により共締めされて固定され、蝶番9の 下部には肉厚で重量の大きい接触子12がビス13によ り固定されていて常にはこの接触子12がその自重によ り蝶番9の下部とともにストッパ10の下部に当たって 垂直姿勢にたもたれ、図4の反時計方向にのみ揺動しう るようになっている。

【0009】接触子12の側面には、薄板からなる逆し 字形のレバー14が下端に形成された屈曲部15をピス 16で接触子12の裏側に固定することにより取り付け られていて、常には、図4に実線で示すように、接触子 な課題を解決するための手段として、請求項1の発明は 40 12の上部に曲成された遮蔽部14aが取付体6の上部 に取り付けられた検知子である近接センサ

17に接近 し、同図に鎖線で示すように、接触子12が揺動すると 近接センサ17から離れるようになっている。

【0010】本実施の形態は上記構成になり、ハンドル 4の回転により横棒3を上下動することによりすべての 検査ユニット5を上下助し、ボルト8を綴めて取付体6 を上下動することにより検査ユニット5を個別に上下助 させることにより、各接触子12の先端とベルトコンベ ア1の上面との間隔を正常な陶磁製タイルaの厚さより 検知子が作動するようにしたから、接触子が反りや異物 50 少し大きくなるように調節しておくと、正常な陶磁製タ

3

イル a は、図 4 に実線で示すように、接触子 1 2 に接触することなく通過するのに対し、同図に鎖線で示すように、反りのある陶磁製タイル a が搬送されてくると接触子 1 2 が押されて揺動し、レバー 1 4 も一体的に揺動して遮蔽部 1 4 a が近接センサ 1 7 から検知信号が発せられ、ベルトコンベア 1 が停止すると同時にその近接センサ 1 7 を覆うカバー 1 9 に取り付けられたランプ 1 8 が点灯するためその陶磁製タイル a を除去し、あらかじめ用意していた正常なものと差し替えてベルトコンベア 1 の運転を再開する。

【0011】本発明は、上記した反り以外に異物の表面への付着などの陶磁製タイルaの厚さ方向の異常を検知することができる。

【0012】また、検知子には近接センサ17以外に光 学式センサや接触式センサなどを用いてもよい。 *【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施の形態の概要を示す平面図である。

【図2】その要部の正面図である。

【図3】その拡大正面図である。

【図4】その側面図である。

【符号の説明】

1:ベルトコンベア

3: 横棒 (検査装置本体)

10 9:蝶番

10:ストッパ

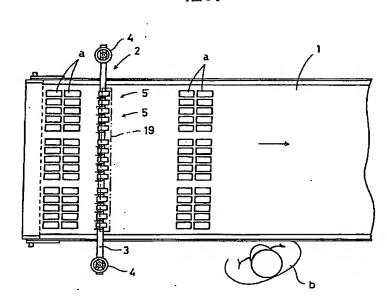
12:接触子

14:レバー

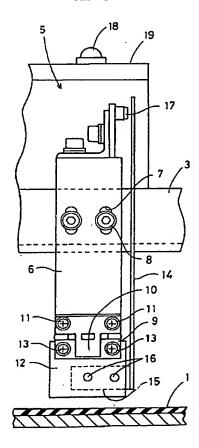
17:近接センサ(検知子)

18:ランプ

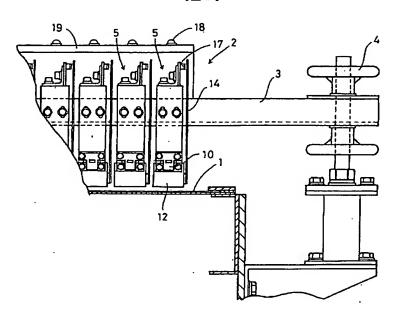
【図1】



[図3]







【図4】

